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On account of the nature of her cargo—niter from Iquique in sacks—the *Drumcarne* was not fumigated. She did not approach the wharves and made no changes in her personnel while here.

The other vessels were all fumigated, all personnel was inspected, and steerage passengers' effects for the *Huasco* were inspected and past, or disinfected.

The latest report of plague received from the director de salubridad states as follows:

Locality.	Cases Oct. 9.	New.	Recov- ered.	Died.	Remain- ing Oct. 18.
Lima	3	3	3	2	1
Trujillo		3		2	1
Lambayeque		2			2
Paíta		1		1	

One or two cases of smallpox have occurred in Lima.

Bills of health from Chilean ports report smallpox as follows: Antofagasta, 6 cases with no deaths in two weeks ended October 13; Coquimbo, 27 cases with no deaths in two weeks ended October 10; Iquique, still present, number of cases unknown.

A steerage passenger who arrived here from Chile, October 4, on the steamship *Limari*, has since been proved by the Peruvian sanitary officers to be suffering with plague in benignant form. He was admitted to the lazaretto in Lima. From the history of the case it would appear probable that the man received his infection in Valparaíso.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila—Inspection of vessels—Cholera in Manila and the provinces—Outbreak of cholera in the Province of Iloilo—Circular relative to quarantine of outgoing vessels.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports September 29 and October 5, as follows:

Week ended September 22, 1906. Quarantinable disease reported for the city of Manila as follows:

Cholera, 14 cases; 11 deaths.

During the same period cholera was reported from the provinces as follows:

Provinces.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bulacan	23	22
Rizal	14	12
Pampanga	5	7
Laguna	5	2
Tayabas	6	6
Pangasinan	8	7
Nueva Ecija	60	31
α Iloilo	164	143
Total	285	230

α Iloilo report from August 26 to September 22 inclusive.

The cholera situation in the island of Luzon and Manila improved very much during the week covered by this report. In the provinces there were 121 cases with 87 deaths, as against 120 cases and 94 deaths for the preceding week.

The presence of cholera in the Province of Iloilo has been definitely confirmed by the examinations made by the Bureau of Science of cultures which were forwarded from Iloilo. Up to the week ended September 22 there have been 164 cases with 142 deaths reported. The first known cases occurred at Dumangas, Iloilo, which is a small town of about 12,000 inhabitants, situated about 15 miles north of the port of Iloilo, on a river somewhat interior from the east coast of the province. The first cases occurred in persons who had not been away from Dumangas for several weeks preceding their illness, and who scarcely had the means to obtain imported food of any kind. The first reports of the disease were not received until about September 10, 1906, but an examination of the vital statistics of the municipality of Dumangas showed that deaths from cholera were recorded as early as August 24, 1906.

These cholera cases occurred in persons who had not been away from Dumangas, and who were in very poor physical condition from the want of food. From the foregoing it will be noted that there is no evidence that the disease was imported, and the only plausible explanation for its presence is based upon the theory of latent infection; in other words, it seems probable that cholera organisms are much more widely distributed thruout the islands than has heretofore been thought to have been the case, and when they have past thru a human intestine, under favorable conditions, they become virulent in much the same manner as similar organisms in the laboratory when they have been past thru animals.

It is also proper to state that so far as known there has not been any communication between Dumangas and any island that was known to have been infected. The nearest infected port was Lucena, and the sea for the several weeks preceding the outbreak was such that it would have been impossible for a small boat not regularly clearing to have made the trip to Dumangas.

While there was free communication with Manila, which was an infected port, and Iloilo, which is the nearest port to Dumangas, yet all these vessels underwent quarantine detention and no case of disease was detected among the crew or passengers of such vessels.

During the week the following vessels cleared for United States ports:

On September 19 the British steamship *Atholl*, with 47 crew, en route from Yokohama to New York, was granted a supplemental bill of health. All persons on board were inspected at hour of sailing. Cargo was certified.

On September 20 the United States army transport *Logan*, with 177 crew and 865 passengers, was granted a consular bill of health for San Francisco via Nagasaki and Honolulu. Crew and steerage passengers were bathed and their effects and baggage disinfected. Cargo and baggage inspected and either disinfected or past and so labeled.

Week ended September 29, 1906: Cholera, 16 cases, 9 deaths.

During the same period cholera was reported from the provinces, as follows:

Provinces.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bulacan.....	10	10
Rizal.....	10	8
Cavite.....	1	1
Laguna.....	4	4
Pampanga.....	8	5
Tarlac.....	5	4
Nueva Ecija.....	26	26
Iloilo.....	101	74
Total.....	165	132

During the week only one vessel cleared for ports within the United States, namely:

On September 26 the American steamship *Lyra*, with 59 crew, was granted a consular bill of health for Tacoma via Hongkong and Japan ports. All persons on board were inspected at hour of sailing. Cargo inspected and certified during loading.

[Circular.]

MANILA, P. I., *October 3, 1906.*

To the OWNERS, AGENTS, AND MASTERS
OF VESSELS AND OTHERS CONCERNED.

SIRS: In view of the improved cholera conditions in Manila and vicinity, it has been deemed advisable to reduce the quarantine upon outgoing vessels, effective October 8, 1906, as follows:

"All vessels leaving Manila for Philippine ports outside of the district limited by San Fernando, Union, on the north, and Mulanay, Tayabas, on the south, will be held twenty-four hours at Mariveles for inspection. This applies to all vessels going outside of the district before mentioned, even tho their first port of call is within this district.

"Vessels whose first port of call after leaving Manila is either Tacloban, Antimonan, Daet, Camp Connell (Calbayog), Camp Daraga (Albay), Zamboanga, or Jolo, shall wait for quarantine inspection in Manila Bay prior to sailing, and if the inspection is satisfactory the vessel will be permitted to proceed without further delay. Such vessels, upon arrival at Daet, Tacloban, etc., shall await quarantine inspection by the army medical officer acting as quarantine officer of the port, and must carefully carry out such measures as he may direct.

"Vessels whose first port of call after leaving Manila is either Iloilo or Cebu, after obtaining a bill of health at this office, will be permitted to sail from this port without inspection or detention.

"All other regulations with regard to quarantine and cargo not in conflict with the foregoing remain in force as heretofore."

VICTOR G. HEISER,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.